

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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September 25, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75, 2 p.m. 84.  
Humidity 87, " 69

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE.  
Barometer 30.05

September 25, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78, 2 p.m. 82.  
Humidity 86, " 70

2914 晚六初月八年寅甲

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1914.

五拜禮 教伍拾廿月九英禮書

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## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW ZEALAND TO KEEP HER FORCE AT  
FULL STRENGTH.

RUSSIANS NOW CLOSE TO HUNGARIAN FRONTIER.

Fine Work by British Naval Aeroplanes.

THE BIG BATTLE BEING STUBBORNLY FOUGHT.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

New Zealand's Resolution.

Sept. 24, 12.10 p.m.

The Government of New Zealand has decided to keep the expeditionary force continuously at full strength by sending monthly drafts of reserves after the main force has sailed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The Cruiser Disaster.

Sept. 23, 5.5 p.m.

The official statement concerning the loss of the cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue is eagerly awaited, especially as the narratives of the survivors are most conflicting. Some say that only minutes elapsed and others hours between the sinking of the different vessels. The number of submarines is variously estimated at from three to twenty.

About 1,000 Saved.

It appears, however, that about a thousand of the crews have been saved, but sailing vessels which are becalmed have some others.

Officers Saved and Lost.

Sept. 24, 11.45 a.m.

The official list of saved includes:

Captain John E. Drummond ..... Aboukir  
Commander William L. Sells ..... Aboukir  
Commander Bertram W. L. Nicholson ..... Cressy  
Captain Wilmot S. Nicholson ..... Hogue  
Commander Reginald A. Norton ..... Hogue

The Admiralty list of officers shows that the Cressy had eighteen dead including Captain Johnson and thirteen saved, the Aboukir seventeen dead and fifteen saved, the Hogue eight dead and twenty-three saved.

The U 9.

Sept. 24, 4.30 a.m.

The German Consul at Amsterdam says that the submarine U 9 has returned safely to a German port. A later message from Amsterdam says that the U 9 alone sank the cruisers. It is not known whether she is safe. The names of the crew of twenty will be published.

Russians Capture Train.

Sept. 24, 4.30 a.m.

Prior to the storming of Jaroslav the Russians captured an armoured train with quickfires south of Przemysl. They also carried a strongly fortified line equipped with heavy artillery and searchlights on the San.

Russians Rapidly Advancing.

Sept. 24, 8.45 p.m.

The rapidity of the Russian advance into Galicia is shown by the official announcement that the Russian troops have reached Wilok, close to the Hungarian frontier. The operations at Przemysl are successfully developing. The Russians are in touch with the German front but there is no fighting.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Emden Opens Fire on Madras.

Sept. 24, 11.5 a.m.

A telegram from Madras states that the German cruiser Emden at ten o'clock last evening fired nine shots into the city and hit the Telegraph Office, the Seamen's Clubhouse and some trucks, while in the harbour two oil tanks were set ablaze.

Enemy Disappears.

On our guns replying the Emden disappeared with lights out. Two Indian boys were killed. The public were perfectly calm. Their attitude was admirable.

Moratorium About to End.

Sept. 24, 9.55 p.m.

The Government, after consultation with the various interests, has decided that the time has arrived for ending the moratorium as soon as possible. There will therefore be no further extensions of moratorium to bills of exchange, retail debts or rent.

As regards other debts there will be an extension of one month.

Belgians Rout 2,500 Germans.

Sept. 24, 4.30 a.m.

A small force of Belgians, who were aided by an armoured train, routed a force of 2,500 Germans with heavy loss.

Allies' Left Continues to Advance.

Sept. 23, 8.5 p.m.

A Paris communiqué issued in the afternoon says: Our left wing has advanced in the Laesigny region, where severe fighting occurred. There is no important change in the centre between Rethims and the Meuse. The enemy attacked violently in the Woerre district, north-east of Verdun and in the direction of Monilly and Dompierre, but the attacks were repulsed.

The Enemy's Line.

South of Woerre the enemy holds the line from Richelieu to Lironville but has made no progress. The Germans in the Lorraine and Vosges region have evacuated Nomény and Arras.

"Fortress Warfare."

Sept. 24, 4.50 a.m.

A Paris communiqué issued at eleven o'clock last evening says: The battle of the Aisne is largely in the nature of fortress warfare and similar to the operations in Manchuria intensified by the exceptional power of the artillery employed. Hence progress must necessarily be slow, sometimes only half to one kilometre daily. The situation is unchanged.

Pope and Kaiser—an Unconfirmed Report.

Sept. 24, 4.30 a.m.

Rome newspapers report that His Holiness the Pope has cabled to the Kaiser deplored the damage done by the German troops to the Cathedral of Rethims and saying: When you destroy the temples of God, you provoke Divine ire before which even the most potent of armies lose all power.

The Vatican refuses to confirm or deny the above.

Zeppelin Detected over Antwerp.

Sept. 24, 4.30 a.m.

A message from Antwerp states that a Zeppelin airship appeared over the outer forts on Tuesday night but was detected by the searchlights and retired.

British Aeroplanes Raid Zeppelin Shed.

Sept. 23, 1.55 p.m.

A message from Antwerp states that five British aeroplanes raided the Zeppelin shed at Cologne and threw bombs from a height of 1,500 ft. When they perceived that the shed was afire they returned to their starting point. One of the aeroplanes descended in Belgium and an armed motor-car went to the rescue. An Amsterdam telegram reports that an aeroplane dropped bombs on the Zeppelin shed at Dusseldorf. The *Dusseldorf Zeitung* says that a few windows in the shed were broken.

Lieut. Collet's Exploit.

Sept. 23, 5.55 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that the Admiralty announces that British naval aeroplanes have attacked the Zeppelin shed at Dusseldorf.

The conditions were difficult owing to mist but Lieut. Collet dropped three bombs on the shed from a distance of four hundred feet. The Admiralty adds that the extent of the damage is unknown. Lieut. Collet's aeroplane was struck by a projectile but all returned safely.

The incident shows that if further bombs are dropped upon Antwerp or elsewhere reprisals can be adopted to almost any extent.

## THE WAR—AND AFTER.

What we are Fighting for.

H. W. Massingham, writing in the *Daily News* of August 10, contributes the following:

I think those of us to whom the idea of a European war, and of our country taking part in it, has brought a measure of personal distress which exceeds even our private griefs, must say with frankness what is in their minds. I confess that Sir Edward Grey's speech left me unconvincing and hostile on the subject of our individual intervention, and that my ultimate reserves as to policy remain. But I must say, too, and publicly, that the reading of the White Paper produced a tremendous revolution. Things being what they were, engagements standing as they stood, the character of the ruling power in Germany being revealed for what it was, nations being subject to their engagements and lines of action which do actually influence and control them, I could not resist the evidence that we were being forced into war. What could we say or do? Germany's final motives are not discoverable in this hour of haste and obscurity. Apparently, judging from Sir Edward Goschen's impression, her governing men had completely lost their heads. They were ruled by a mixture of fear and pride such as exhibits the human mind in a state of complete disablement from reasonable action. But for us, at least they offered nothing. They called on us, knowing well our moral relationship to France, to abandon her to dismemberment outside Europe. They summoned us also to witness and consent to the possible dismemberment of Holland and Belgium. Could we sign such a compact? I cannot answer "Yes."

The die has been cast. Who cast it? Apparently one of the least intelligent and moral groups in the world. With what result? To give over Europe to the temporary control of such influences. A grievous, a terrible, conclusion. Religion, science, art, literature, all voiceless and powerless. Ruthless, senseless force—tearing up treaties, disregarding neighbourliness, and every decency and every nobility of life—in supreme control. What did the Kaiser, a man not useable to such influences, mean by abandoning them? All that one can say is that his cult of physical power has led him that path, and that to his loss of equilibrium we must attribute, in the first and the second place, the calamities of the hour. We need not take mean or spiteful views. Germany was frightened, and fear is a bad and mad guide. She had on her the always incalculable fear that the unknown and hardly measurable power of Russia imposed on every nation in turn. But she was clearly in the bands of men of a low intellectual and moral type, to whom, in the circumstances of the hour, had been given complete power of disposing of the nation's destiny.

Here is, I think, the crucial fact of the hour. Let me turn to one or two more hopeful auspices. It is all but clear that Germany will be beaten. For that issue we must, I think, say *Die Cratias*. Best of all is the circumstance that the real defeat of Goliath will come from the hands of the David of whose prowess no one but a few admirers of the genius of General Brusilov (among them Sir Charles Dilke) took very great account. Thus the weak things of the world have been chosen to confound the great. A small nation has arisen to prove to the world, at a moment when material foundations appear to rule it, that spiritual force counts, and that great mechan-

## CITIZENS IN THE CELLARS.

LIEGE CATHEDRAL UNDER SHELL FIRE.

Horrors of War in Belgian Countryside.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* (Mr. Hugh Martin), writing from Rotterdam on Sunday, August 9, says: Holland has become the asylum of Europe. Expelled nationals are pouring in by every route. They are cared for here by the Salvation Army and other institutions.

This country is making an unexampled Red Cross effort to cope with the war that is sweeping along her southern frontier. Hospitals, with an aggregate of 1,000 beds, have been established at Maastricht and Eysden, in the province of Limburg, and great fleets of motors, lent by citizens, are ready day and night to proceed to any point. The Dutch Boy Scouts are doing magnificent organised work.

The roof of Liege Cathedral has been utterly destroyed by German shells.

Ghastly stories reach me from the Dutch-Belgian frontier. The country from Vise to Liege is a wilderness. The villages of Berneux and Mouland have been wiped out by flames and shell fire.

A correspondent who motored over the battlefield saw seven bodies of civilians floating in one ditch, including a grey-haired man and a lad of seventeen. An old man with an umbrella was lying dead. Many wagons had passed over his body.

The disembowelled bodies of German soldiers lay by the fleeing countryfolk. A priest lay dead with a rifle in his hand. The Mayor of one village was piteously appealing for permission to bury the dead and place the red cross on his house.

German papers brought to-day over the frontier make the highly significant announcement that the Landstorm has been called up at Cologne. The *Kolnische Zeitung* says a Zeppelin returned to Cologne on Thursday afternoon from Liege, where, from a height of 1,000 feet, she dropped twelve bombs which set fire to many buildings. The paper also says the Russians have been repulsed with heavy loss near Siedlau.

The German cruiser Emden has appeared off Madras and fired shots into the city, making off in the dark.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

The Russians are making an extremely rapid advance in Galicia.

British aeroplanes have made successful raids into German territory, dropping bombs.

New Zealand has decided to keep its Expeditionary Force continuously at full strength.

The Russians have captured an armoured train with quickfires south of Przemysl.

At 11 p.m. on the 23rd, the situation along the Aisne was reported to have been unchanged.

The battle of the Aisne is officially reported to be largely in the nature of fortress warfare.

A German airship appeared at the outer forts at Antwerp on Tuesday night, but was detected by searchlights and retired.

The Pope is stated to have telegraphed to the Kaiser protesting strongly against the damage to Rheims Cathedral.

The Government has decided that the time has arrived for ending the Moratorium as soon as possible.

The German cruiser Emden has appeared off Madras and fired shots into the city, making off in the dark.

## NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, and Log Book on page 6.

General news and an article on Earl Kitchener's plans regarding the Territorials appear on page 3 to-day.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Douglas Steamship Co.—Ordinary general meeting—noon  
Band Night, Peak Club—9.15 p.m.

Sale of Curios—G. P. Lemmer's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Monday, September 28.

Sale of Crown Land, P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Sale of household furniture, No. 50, The Peak—G. P. Lemmer—2.45 p.m.

Wednesday, September 26.

H.K. St. Andrews' Society, Annual General Meeting—5.30 p.m.

Thursday, October 1.

Opening of Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company's Turkish bath.

Saturday, October 3.

Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting—noon.

Saturday, October 10.

Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.

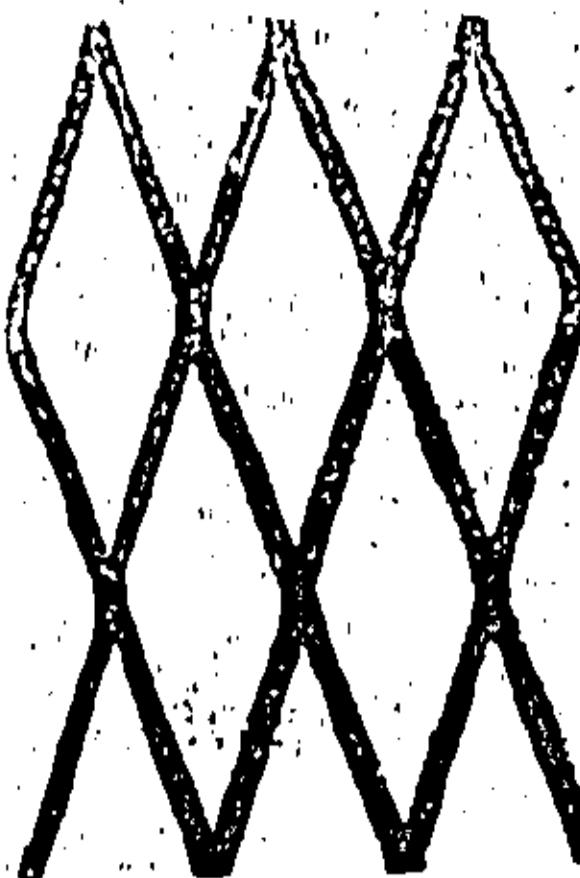
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1913.

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. R. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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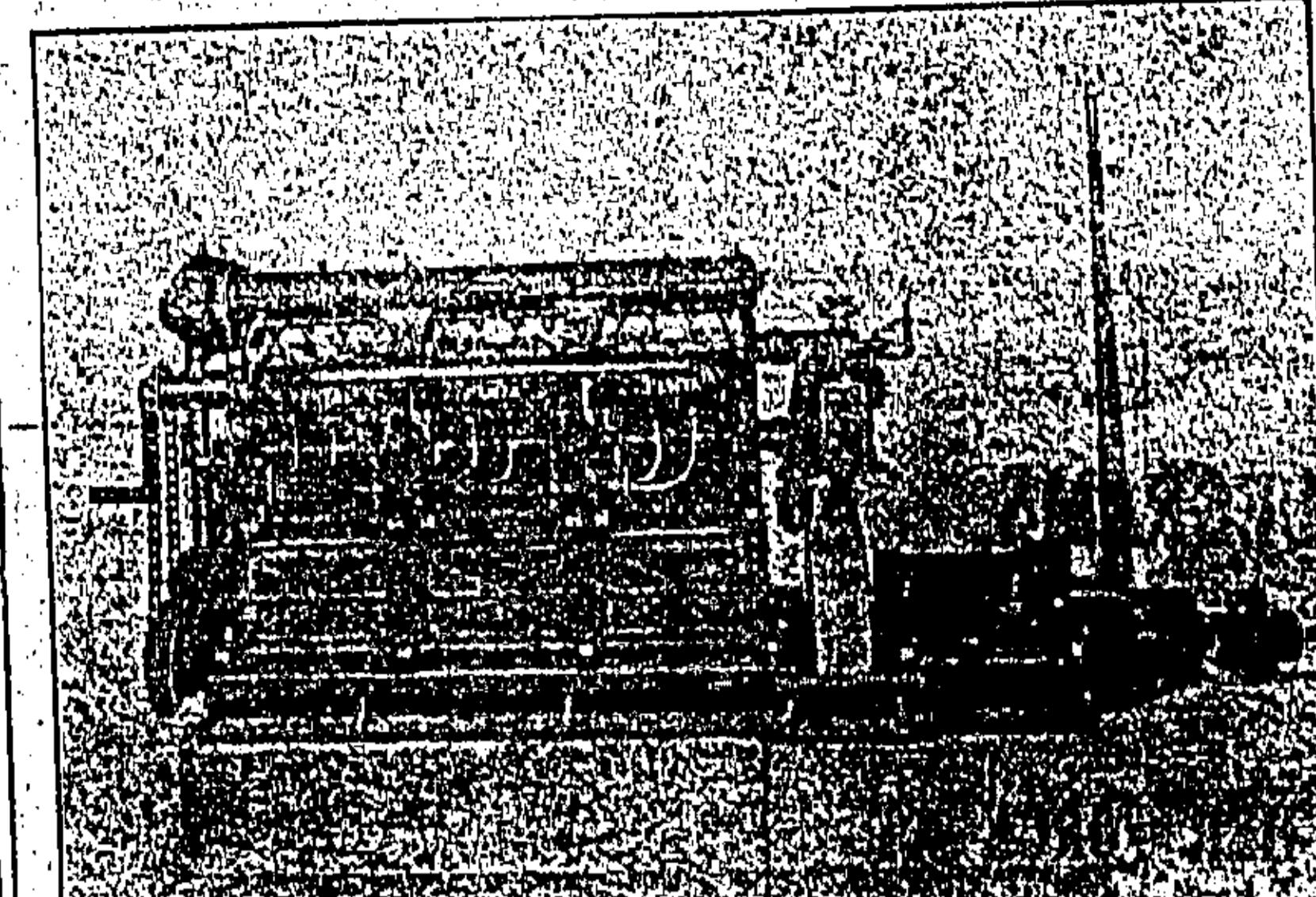
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OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

The Submarine Raid.  
The loss of three fine four-funnelled cruisers in the North Sea is a sensation, but after all it is no more than an incident of the present great war. Such losses the British Navy must be prepared to risk during its protracted vigil on the North Sea, for it cannot possibly hope to bring about the destruction of the German Navy without sustaining in the various stages of the game some considerable loss itself. The feat performed by the German submarines is a practical demonstration of the theories recently advanced by Admiral Sir Percy Scott and other naval experts to the effect that the combined influence of the submarine and torpedo will eventually result in the extinction of the battleship: that is, the navy of the future will not depend upon costly, towering, floating fortresses to win spectacular battles but upon small craft which are capable of travelling far and dealing out destruction without revealing themselves to the enemy.

Daily Press.

Britain's Opportunity.

According to the last number of *Eastern Engineering*, a very important opportunity for promoting British interests in China now presents itself in the attempt that is being made by the authorities of the Peking University to make the engineering branch of the curriculum thoroughly efficient so that the Government will be able to draw a supply of native experts from among the graduates of the institution. Some years ago it would no doubt have been objected that it was bad policy to encourage such a movement, as it would only mean that the lucrative posts open to European engineers in China would be given to Chinese instead, but it has long been apparent that whether Great Britain assists or not, this tendency will have its way, and that the alternatives to active British assistance will be either the employment of inefficient native "experts" (as in the case of the Chekiang railway), or that students will proceed to Japan or the United States for the training that is not to be procured nearer home, and then will come back imbued with Japanese or American ideas.

China Mail.

The Progress of the War.  
It is now fully seven weeks since the war began, and it can be said without the slightest fear of being accused of partiality that the Allied Forces have good reason to congratulate themselves on what has taken place. The fully matured plans of the Germans were completely upset by the entrance of Great Britain into the struggle, they having calculated, or rather miscalculated, that with a Liberal Administration in power and a United Kingdom apparently on the brink of civil war, entrance into European warfare would be rigorously avoided. Great Britain certainly did not wish to be engaged in such a conflict, as she has no envious longings for the Colonies of other nations. She could not, however, see France exposed to danger in the North Sea and therefore readily gave the assistance which France was justified in expecting. Great Britain has had no reason to regret the step. War with Germany within the next few years seemed inevitable, as the arrogance of Prussian military despotism was fast becoming a serious menace to the world, it having as its objective the subjugation of Europe.

War News Published at Telegraph Offices on Sundays.

The British Postmaster General has decided to distribute, every Sunday morning during the war, a digest of the telegrams supplied by the Admiralty and the War Office Press Bureau. The messages will be exhibited at all telegraph offices which are open on Sunday morning, and will also be distributed to telephone exchanges so as to be available for subscribers and callers.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Germans in Trouble in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—German tourists in America are having some of the difficulties experienced by American tourists in Europe after the sudden outbreak of war, it was made known here today at the German Consulate. A number of wealthy Germans visiting here are virtually penniless, it was said. Letters of credit on German banks are not honored in America and accommodation of any kind has been denied by Canadian banks to German travellers according to the statement of the Consul. Three wealthy Germans who registered at the Chicago Consulate today had used almost the last of their currency to get here from Canada. They had letters of credit totalling several thousands of dollars, but were unable to obtain service of any kind from Canadian banks.

## Hydro-electric Supply Systems.

In view of the recent survey of the watersheds of the Yangtze Valley and other parts of China with a view to determining the possibility of installing hydro-electric supply systems, it is interesting to note that there are now twenty-two such systems in America, completed or under construction, designed for working pressures of 100,000 volts and over. These systems, when completed, will command a length of power line of over 5,000 miles, all at voltages exceeding 100,000. Of these twenty-two systems, four were completed in 1913, involving nearly 1,200 miles of high-voltage line and some 244,000 kw. of initial installed generating capacity. This year will see the completion of seven more, comprising a length of line of about 1,240 miles and representing an initial capacity of some 240,000 kw.—Exchange.

## American Graves in China.

Washington, August 8.—Preservation of the graves of many Americans and other nationals in foreign cemeteries on Dinea Island and French Island, near Canton, China, is urged by the American Consul-General at Canton in a report to the State Department to-day.

The cemeteries contain the graves of Alexander Hill Everett, first resident Minister of the United States to China, who died June 28, 1847, and a number of American missionaries, seamen and merchants. Some of the graves are said to be without grave stones and the inscriptions on many of the stones are almost effaced.

The Consul General suggests that the countries whose nationals are buried there should co-operate in making necessary repairs. There are 238 graves in the two cemeteries.

## Comparative Cost of U.S. Navy.

We frequently hear deplored the fact that the armaments of the naval powers of the world are so very expensive to keep up, but our naval expenditures, which average about \$140,000,000 annually, are really modest when compared, for instance, with the sums of money that are annually sent out of the country by immigrants to their relatives in the home country, and which amount to \$400,000,000 a year, and the \$300,000,000 a year paid annually into foreign pockets to carry our foreign commerce. It is also asserted we pay more for tyres for our automobiles than we do for our Navy, that the moving pictures cost us twice as much as does the Navy, and that the states of New York and Massachusetts have more licensed chauffeurs than the total number of soldiers and sailors in the United States service. All of these expenditures are right enough in their way, and are only cited here to show that our Navy, of which we have every reason to be very proud, is not the terribly expensive thing in comparison that those who oppose its being kept up to an adequate measure would have us believe. And what a bulwark of safety it is in a time like the present when we do not know what a day may bring forth in regard to the much vexed Mexican situation.—N.Y. Marine Journal.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

## NOTICE

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At \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

## LORD KITCHENER'S PLAN.

## Territories and The War.

A remarkable and obviously inspired article appears in the Times from the pen of a military correspondent. The writer says:

This is not time for precedent, red-tape, and routine. The country is in for the greatest war of its history, and it must rise to the height of a great responsibility. Let it be clear to all that, though politicians in the past have babbled about great wars they have never seriously faced such a situation, nor does Lord Kitchener now find under his hand the means for waging war on a great scale.

He points out that we are fighting a nation in arms of 70 million people, and we have no good reason to suppose that they have any object in life but to crush us if they can.

In such conditions the war may be long, very long, and whether this turns out to be the case or not it is Lord Kitchener's duty to prepare our land forces so that they may not only second the efforts of our friends by weak contingents, but, may by their steadily expanding numbers and their constantly increasing efficiency enable us to play a part worthy of England in the war, and at the peace impose terms most in consonance with our interests.

A Long War.

At the base of Lord Kitchener's plans, therefore, lies this need for preparing for a long war, and this further need, experienced long ago by Chatham and by Pitt, of steadily increasing our military power, day in, day out, and year by year, until at last—since the race of war is not only to the swift but to the peripatetic—we may figure in arms in a manner befitting the wealth and spirit of our Empire and the legacy of a great and honourable past. Lord Kitchener, therefore, may quite obviously have to employ 500,000 additional men, and it is possible that when the Powers have exhausted their contingents from other Dominions, we shall be, as we have been in the past, most capable of continuing the war.

Not the least valuable, and certainly not the least welcome, contingent of the eventual Overseas Army will be composed of the forces which the Dominions have gallantly prepared to send to our assistance. These will be composed of complete divisions from Australia and Canada, and of large contingents from other Dominions. All these will form part of the organisation for foreign service, and will stand in line with our troops at the point of danger after the necessary finishing courses of training have been given to them. India, too, is allotting certain divisions to the work of the Empire, and they will soon draw nearer to the theatre of hostilities.

Lastly, Lord Kitchener's new army, of which the sketch of the infantry organisation has already appeared, is to be an army raised for the war and to be disbanded at the peace. It is enlisted for three years or for the term of the war, and whenever the war ends, the army will disappear. It is not practicable in ordinary times to maintain an army larger than 100,000, will be made up. A very possibly a second and a third good number of officers and men will be created, with

N.C.O.s have been already found their depots, if the war drags on, to train the army, and as great is and each year there will be more the driving power of the new divisions ready for service in the War Secretary that the new army will be a greater weight to bear. But under stress of patriotic feeling, recruiting is always brisk and on this occasion, when the public spirit is high and so many hands are thrown out

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## TO LET.

TO LET.—Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Queen Building the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road. Godown 38 Wan Chai Road. Godown No. 4 New Praya, Kennedy Town.—Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET.—No. 7 Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.—Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E," No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply to: CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E," No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply to: CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET.—Offices in No. 3, Queen's Buildings.—Modern

rooms. 3 bath rooms, servants' quarters, &c.—vacant 1st November. Apply to: DEACON, LOOKER, GEACON & HARSTON.

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TO LET.—2 roomed Office 2nd Floor No. 14 Pedder Street. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

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FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

EXPERT MASSEURS,

EXPERIENCED BARBERS

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PERFECT SANITARY, HYGIENIC AND ANTISEPTIC

ARRANGEMENTS THROUGHOUT UNDER

THE CONTROL OF A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

THE PUBLIC IS REQUESTED TO CALL AND INSPECT

THESE BATHS.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS

IN UNIFORM

PHOTOGRAPHED AT HALF PRICE

UP TILL DEC. 15th, 1914.

AH FONG

PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.

of work by the war, there will be a rush to join, and in either Regular Army at home which week or a fortnight the first is a necessity of our position.

100,000 will be made up. A very possibly a second and a third

good number of officers and men will be created, with

N.C.O.s have been already found their depots, if the war drags on,

to train the army, and as great is and each year there will be more

the driving power of the new divisions ready for service in the

War Secretary that the new army will be a greater weight to bear.

But under stress of patriotic feeling, recruiting is always brisk

and on this occasion, when the public spirit is high and so

many hands are thrown out

NOTICES

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WE HOLD A UNIQUE SELECTION OF  
CRICKET GEAR

WHICH IS REPLET IN EVERY DETAIL.

CRICKET BATS

DIRECT FROM THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

WISDEN, SURRIDGE, GRADIDGE,

M.C.C. Coy, SPALDING.

CRICKET BALLS

DYED THROUGHOUT FROM

DUKE, BUSSEY, WISDEN, SPALDING.

LEG-GUARDS, BATTING GLOVES, GAUNTLETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FORD CARS are now made in such large quantities to meet the ever-increasing demand, that it has been found possible to reduce the already extremely low prices for this famous Car. Local prices are now as follows:

FORD 5 Seater Touring Car... Mex. \$1,500

FORD 2 .. Runabout ..... Mex. \$1,350

Call on us at any time suitable to yourself and arrange for a trial ride.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Sole Agents,

Telephone 271.

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MILKMAID STERILIZED MEANS SAFETY

NATURAL MILK MICROBES.

A fresh consignment of Half-size Tins has now arrived.

Please apply to usual stores.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS

Factory at Yaumati

OFFICE: No. 30, Des Voux Road, W.

Telephone: No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in

this class of Goods. Our Fruit &

Gingers are all fresh and of the best

quality of Sugar. We give our special

arrangements.

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvements toward

Lasting Workmanship and Palatable

Operations. No charge for examinations.

Fees moderate. Diploma. Tokio.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,

34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street).

Telephone 62.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for Irritation.

Thousands of men and women have a box of

this and say it is a great relief.

Those who have been troubled with

constipation, rheumatism, rheumatism, &c.,

will find this a great relief.

MARTIN'S, Chemist, Southampton Row.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

IS THE DISPENSARY THAT IS ALWAYS

AT YOUR SERVICE.

Telephone

Number

482.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

A little dusted on the skin and

massaged in will speedily

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## WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes healthy action of the skin, counteracts the effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

## WATSON'S CELEBRATED CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

## WATSON'S SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lasting lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

## A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

The rate of subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$12 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month in proportion. Subscriptions for any period less than a month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Senna beg to tender their heartfelt thanks to their many friends for the kind sympathy extended to them in their late bereavement.

### DEATH.

LESBIREL.—At Victoria View, Kowloon, on Sept. 24, Charles John Francis Lebirel, aged 64 years. Funeral will pass Monument to-day at 5.30.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1914.

### SEX EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

Under the above heading we published, last Monday, some remarks by the headmasters of Eton and Harrow, contained in their evidence before a recent Royal Commission. By a coincidence, in the last Philadelphia paper received, there is an article on the same subject, written by the Principal of the Friends' Select School, Mr. Walter W. Havilland. The latter's contention is that "fathers and mothers are the natural and proper teachers of these things, but if they do not teach them to their children, society has got to assume the parents' responsibility." This may be the American, and the ultra-progressive English, way of looking at the matter; but we rather fancy that the average English parent would strongly dissent from the second part of Mr. Havilland's argument. Not many months ago, in a Home town, a schoolmistress took upon herself to give sex instruction to her pupils; with the result that practically all the parents in the place protested, and even demanded her dismissal. That is how English people regard undue interference by outsiders.

Mr. Havilland proceeds to urge the circulation, among lads and girls, of books dealing with this matter. This is a favourite device with some of the cranks at Home, and one, needless to say, calculated to do much more harm than good, inasmuch as such books serve only too often to pique unwholesome curiosity. We should have thought that schoolmasters, of all people in the world, should be the first to realise that no hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the age at which children should be told the facts under discussion, seeing the enormous extent to which both physical and mental development vary in different individuals. In any class of twenty boys of the age of fourteen, some will be almost men, while others will still be babies.

It is interesting to compare with Mr. Havilland's notions, those of the headmasters of Eton and Harrow. They are evidently intent to commit themselves at all, though they go so far as to say, "Instruction in school shou'd be given with much caution, and it should be the special responsibility of the headmaster to give it, or to see that it was given." They add, "A propaganda based solely on hygienic principles would not bring in the obnoxious appeal which was necessary." To our way of thinking the path is a still cult one that the schoolmaster should not, save in one case, a still cult one that the schoolmaster should not, save in individual cases where a word—just a word, it is agreed, may be absolutely called for, risk making bad worse by discussing such matters with his pupils. Even a lad's own father, be he never so anxious for that lad's physical and spiritual welfare, is often hard put to it to know whether he should speak or be silent. The main argument of those who advocate "telling children everything" is that such frankness would purify the race by doing away with the mystery which forms, as they say, the chief attraction of vice. But among the Chinese and the Arabs, and in thousands of French and Jewish households, children are told everything; we have, however, yet to learn that English morality is any lower than that of other nationalities.

### A Sanitary Matter.

Some time back we made reference in this column to a matter of vital importance to the health of the Colony—the removal of night soil. We revert to the question because there is ample evidence that the coolies who carry out this work continue, in many instances, to ply their calling, not at night at all, but during the forenoon. This, we are assured, is the case in several districts in Kowloon, and the annoyance to people who happen to be about the streets at the time—to say nothing of the danger—is best left to the imagination. This is a matter which needs thorough investigation, and it is to be hoped that the sanitary authorities will institute a thorough enquiry into it.

### The "Outside" Coolies.

The fact of the matter is that the whole question of the conditions under which night soil is removed needs looking into.

Apparently the contract is let out and a considerable sum is secured from the contractor who takes up the work, or who is supposed to take up the work.

We say "supposed" because there appear to be numbers of "outside" coolies who make a living by removing the night soil and who collect regular monthly sums from residents.

The point to be made here is that the public has no control over these coolies, as it would have over contractors' coolies, and it is too obvious what an undesirable state of affairs might spring from that circumstance.

We know of a case in which the "outside" coolie was failing in his duty, and a complaint being made by the householder, the advice of the sanitary authorities was that a contractors' coolie should be engaged.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff at the Summary Court, this morning, in a case in which Hurnam Singh sued Li Fat to recover \$80, money due under a promissory note.

### For Money Due.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff at the Summary Court,

this morning, in a case in which

Hurnam Singh sued Li Fat to recover \$80, money due under a

promissory note.

### Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the

Alice Memorial and Affiliated

Hospitals begs to acknowledge

with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:

Ho Wing-hing, \$10.

One cannot refrain from remarking that, whatever may be said of the bulk of the German fleet, one boat at least has done fine work, from the enemy's point of view. One refers to the Emden.

Yesterday we were informed by the Press Bureau that only twelve British merchant vessels had been taken by the enemy during the war; and of these the Emden alone has accounted for six.

In the long run she is bound to be

laid by the heels. There are not

many coaling ports at which she

can call, and she is fairly certain

to be caught one of these days

when she runs for coal. But at

least her officers and men can

congratulate themselves that they

have done their share in this war.

The firing on Madras shows that

she is out to do as much damage

as she can before her day of

active life is ended, and up till

now she has done well. It is not

pleasant to read of the mischief

she is doing, of course, but,

whether enemies or not, daring

of this kind in any man elicits

admiration.

### Important Arrest.

Four arrests have been made

in connection with the recent

armed robbery at Kowloon, and

at the Police Station, this morning, all four of the accused men

were identified by those interested

in the affair.

### Nubia's Cargo.

The cargo shipped from Hong-

Kong by the s.s. Nubia on the

23rd inst. included 100 bales of

waste silk, 140 bales of pierced

cocoons and 1,540 half-chests of

tea for London; and 123 rolls of

mats and matting for Port Said.

### Judgment Obtained.

At the Summary Court, before

Mr. Justice Hazelton, Puisne

Judge, this morning, Mr. J. H.

Gardiner, appearing for Messrs.

A. B. Moulder and Co., Ltd.

strong lock on his cabin trunk for \$760.51 for goods sold and delivered. But some people

seem to neglect ordinary

precautions when travelling.

### A Chinese Woman in the Harbour.

A Chinese woman gave the

police an interesting and an ex-

citing few moments on the Praya

this morning, when she jumped

into the Harbour from the pier at

Government wharf and made, it

is alleged, an attempt to drown

herself. She was taken from the

water with very little wrong with

her, except a fracture of immersion,

recently. These were addressed

to the Central Police Station.

### DAY BY DAY.

WORTH MAKES THE MAN, AND

WANT OF IT THE FELLOW.—Pop.

### The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80;

clear.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75;

clear.

### The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s.

Salsette this morning.

French Mail.—Due per s.s. Hong-

kong to-morrow.

English Mail.—Cleared per s.s.

Salsette to-day at 4 p.m.

Canadian Mail.—Closes per

s.s. Nikko Maru to-morrow

at 11 a.m.

### Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph pub-

lished 37 columns of solid

reading matter. To-day here

will be 35 published.

### The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on

demand to-day is 1s. 91 1/2d.

### Band Night.

The band of the 74th Pun-

jabis is to play at the Peak Club

to-morrow night.

### Company Meeting.

The meeting of shareholders in

the Douglas Steamship Co. takes

place at noon to-morrow.

### Returned from Leave.

Mr. B. James, of Queen's Col-

lege, returned to the Colony this

morning from leave. Mr. James

has been touring in Australia and

New Zealand for several

months.

### For Money Due.

Judgment was given for the

plaintiff at the Summary Court,

this morning, in a case in which

## WAR ITEMS.

## Effect of Reverses in Germany and Austria.

London, Sept. 16. The people of Germany are slowly hearing the news of the great disasters to German arms in the east and west.

American bankers declare that Germany will not be able to find any part of her £50,000,000 loan in the United States, while no other neutral country will lend her a farthing.

It is officially reported that the Germans are hard pressed in Belgium and that they suggested terms to the Belgians, who refused them.

The Russian victory over the Austrians is so immense that it is impossible to count the spoils. Panic has been created in Vienna.

The British are enthusiastic at the recent success of the Allies.

## The Road to Berlin.

New York, Sept. 8.

A despatch from Petrograd to the *New York Times* states that if the plans of the Russian army should succeed between the two rivers, the Vistula and the Bug, a branch of the Vistula, the road to Berlin will be completely opened to them. This Austrian strategic position as against the Russian army is very dangerous in three directions, and in the fourth direction there is wide expanse of swampy ground by which the Austrian movements will be hampered.—*Nichi Nichi*.

Mr. Churchill and the Press.

In the House of Commons on August 7 Mr. Churchill remarked:

I should like to say there are many disconcerting rumours which have been spread about. These rumours arise from the fact that the censorship of the Press at present is of a very strict kind. (cheers) from the point of view of saying "Aye" or "No" to any particular piece of military information. I think, as a consequence of that, the newspapers in default of facts, are rather inclined to fill up their columns with gossip which reaches them from irresponsible quarters along the coast; where a great deal of apprehension in the minds of the individuals prevails.

We are establishing to-day a Press Bureau, over which Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., will preside.

From that Bureau of Information a steady stream of trustworthy information will be supplied by both the War Office and the Admiralty.

This will be information which can be given to the Press without injury to military or naval interests, and will serve to keep the country properly and truthfully informed from day to day of what can be told, and what is fair and reasonable, thus providing as much truth as possible and excluding the growth of irresponsible information.

We owe a very great debt to the Press of this country. During the precautionary period, when we had no legal means of controlling them, the proprietors and editors of all the newspapers irrespective of the class of publication and of party, all combined to take no notice of questions which the Admiralty and the War Office did not want referred to (cheers).

We wish to work with the newspaper Press in this war so as to enable the people to follow what is taking place reasonably and intelligently, and it is by relations of that kind that panic and unnecessary alarm can best be avoided.

## The Late General Grierson.

A great public demonstration was made on August 20, at Boulogne, at the military funeral of General Sir James Grierson, commander of the second corps of the British expeditionary force. The body of General Grierson, who died suddenly from heart failure, was taken from Boulogne to England for interment. General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has succeeded to the command of General Grierson's corps. The late General was in Singapore nearly three years ago with the Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, who were on a special mission to Siam.

## British Casualty List.

A London wire of a fortnight ago states that the officers killed include: Lieut. Colonel R. C. Bond, D.S.O., and Major C. A. L. Yate, of the 2nd Bn. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Major

V. R. Brooke, O.I.E., D.S.O., of converging at Brussels, is ideal country for the deployment of large forces. Apparently the Germans have not abandoned the attempt to turn the allies' left wing by an advance en masse along the left bank of the Meuse.

A noteworthy feature is the absence of information relative to the operations in the Luxembourg district.

Offences Against Citizens.

Brussels, August 21.—The Mayor of Linsmeau, near Tille, whom they described as spies.

Then they murdered a man and his wife, set fire to their house, and cast their bodies into the flames. After that they shot three other persons, and finally they

mitrailleuses, and dragged them along with their heads on the ground. Eight of the people

were shot dead with revolvers, and several more had their ears

shot off.

Aerial Adventures.

Paris, August 21.—On Wednesday a French aviator (at a place unnamed) encountered a division of German cavalry and dropped several bombs.

He did great damage to hostile aviator and was then hit by a rifle bullet and compelled to descend in German territory.

He hid in a wood until nightfall, when he found another French aviator who had been shot in the legs. The aviator and their

machines were safely brought to the French lines.

A British military aeroplane

fell yesterday, with the result that Pilot Guard was killed and Lieut. Robert Smith Birry was injured.

Suffering in Germany.

The Hague, Aug. 21.—A Dutch official who was recently

in Berlin states that wages in

Germany have fallen 30 per cent.

since the war broke out. The

slaughter of cattle has been re-

stricted, the object being to ob-

tain supplies of meat from Holland

and to preserve those already

in Germany. Spy-hunting has

become a popular frenzy. The

official saw several so-called

Russians lynched, though they

were apparently too frightened

to explain the fact to the mob.

They accused one man of being a

spy when the police arrived,

without the least attempt to in-

vestigate the facts. Similar scenes

of hourly occurrence.

Townsfolk Brutally Treated.

Brussels, Aug. 20.—The Germans' attack on Tuesday

developed at 6 in the morning, when a strong force of cavalry

and infantry, supported by arti-

llery and machine guns, attacked

in a seven-mile front about

Hasle. The Belgian cavalry on

the Tirlemont-Moli railway offer-

ed a determined resistance. They

dismounted, occupied trenches,

and bravely withstood a hail of

bullets for two hours.

A party of Germans, meanwhile,

got behind and shot the Belgian

horses. The ground was fought

inch by inch, and numbers of

Germans were killed during a

relentless forward march. The

Belgians also suffered severely.

When the retreat was ordered,

the Belgian cavalrymen did their

best to assist their comrades who

had lost their horses. At one

point 240 Belgians held up 2,000

Germans. When the Belgian

cavalry retired, the Germans

shelled Diest and Tirlemont, and

pillaged the railway stations.

They also bombarded the towns

with big guns, the inhabitants

lying in terror and leaving every-

thing.

The Germans were obviously

well served by spies. At Gembloux

directly the Belgian troops

and the French cavalry left, the

Germans destroyed the main rail-

way, but were soon driven out.

The French, pouring into Namur

and detraining outside the

town, screened themselves behind

provision bags, against observa-

tion by German aviators. The

way to Namur was blocked, but

the Germans were allowed to

enter a gap on the north, by

which they reached Gembloux.

FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

The *Courrier d'Haiphong* publishes a Paris telegram of

August 10, which states that

much indignation has been

expressed with regard to the

manner in which the British and

French consuls at Danzig have

been treated by the Germans.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst: our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

authorities. They were given an hour in which to leave the country with their families. They were told they would be transported only to the frontier of Holland, but during the course of their journey to Holland they were arrested and imprisoned in the same cells in which criminals were confined, and were treated generally in a brutal manner. They remained twenty-four hours without food. Eventually the Germans decided to release the British Consul, who is now safely in Belgium, and the French consul and his suite were released and are now in Holland.

It has been discovered, says a telegram from Riga dated August 12, and published in the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, that in numerous schools run by the Deutscheverein, the German propaganda was being carried on under the auspices of the special agents sent to Russia.

By order of the Government that society has been broken up and the schools closed.

The *Nouveau Vremya* states that the influence of the German party is completely destroyed in Petrograd, and that the Countess Kleinmichel, the most prominent member of the party, has received an order not to leave the city.

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The *Transfer Books* of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 10th October, 1914 both days inclusive.

By order

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on Saturday, 10th October, 1914 at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1914.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of

the Company will be OPENED

from Saturday, October 1st to

Wednesday, October 8th, 1914.

By order

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on Saturday, 10th October, 1914 at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1914.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of

the Company will be OPENED

from Saturday, October 1st to

Wednesday, October 8th, 1914.

By order

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

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## SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
ROYAL MAIL.  
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are now quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

## PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," "EMPEROR OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE". Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. Those, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

## DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG KONG; SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 83.

Telephone No. 83.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapor, Malacca, Ponang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.....

Mishima Maru (WEDNES., 7th Oct. at 10 a.m.)

Suwa Maru (WEDNES., 21st Oct. at 10 a.m.)

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shai, Moji, Kobo, Yokohachi, Keelung and Yokohama .....

Shidzuoka Maru (TUES., 6th Oct. at noon)

Tama Maru (TUES., 20th Oct. at noon)

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane .....

Tango Maru (TUES., 29th Sept. at daylight)

Nikko Maru (WEDNES., 9th Oct. at 10 a.m.)

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang &amp; Rangoon .....

BOMBAY via Singapor and Colombo .....

NAGASAKI, Kobe &amp; Yokohama .....

Nikko Maru (SATUR., 26th Sept. at noon)

Capt. Takeda T. 9,800

SHANGHAI and Kobe .....

Sanuki Maru (TUES., 29th Sept. at 4 p.m.)

Capt. Date T. 12,500

KOBE &amp; Yokohama .....

Hitachi Maru (THURS., 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.)

Capt. Sato T. 12,500

Cargo only.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

## REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA KOBE MOJI NAGASAKI

Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class.....\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class.....\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
PAKHOI & H'PHONG	Sungklang	26th Sept. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	29th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	29th Sept. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow	30th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	6th Oct. at 4 p.m.

## DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Agents.

Hongkong 25th Sept., 1914.

## RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff,

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands Office:—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 6, 1914.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Arrived on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Till Wong	...	...	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tilmanoek	...	...	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tillaijap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tilkebong	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Tilkoem	SHAI	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.
Tijpanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tijmanah	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.
Tijbodas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574 York Building. [15]

## LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.

Captain F. H. Wallace, of the Haen, is on leave.

Mr. G. Lindsay Crawford, from leave, has gone acting master, Haen.

Mr. M. Tolkinson, chief officer, Irene, has signed off.

Mr. C. Sheppard, from leave, has gone chief officer, Irene.

Mr. S. Morton, second officer, Aping, has signed off.

Mr. F. Berkeley, from awaiting orders, has gone second officer, Aping.

Mr. J. Cartwright, second officer, Heinchi, has signed off.

Mr. N. H. Gill, second officer, Hainfung, has gone second officer, Hainchi.

Mr. M. McPhail, second engineer, Heinchi, has gone second engineer, Kwangtsh.

Mr. A. Hodge, second engineer, Kwangtsh, has gone second engineer, Heinchi.

Mr. J. Fitzpatrick, from awaiting orders, has gone second engineer, Heinchi.

Mr. A. L. Miller, acting chief engineer, Suiwo, has gone second engineer, same ship.

Mr. R. L. Galea, supernumerary, Suiwo, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. F. Moore, third engineer, Suiwo, is awaiting orders.

Mr. J. B. Rickett, from awaiting orders, has gone second engineer, Wingaang.

Mr. A. McG. Blair, second engineer, Wingaang, is on leave.

Captain H. Somme, from leave, is awaiting orders.

Mr. D. L. Thomas, second officer, Hupeh, has gone second officer, Hangchow.

Mr. J. K. Thorvig, second officer, Hangchow, has gone second officer, Hupeh.

## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).  
For Steamship  
S'PORE, F'ng & C'utta... Fooshing\* Sat., 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.  
MANILA ..... Loongsang\* Sat., 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.  
TIENTSIN ..... Chipping\* Wed., 30th Sept. at noon  
SHANGHAI ..... Taksang\* Fri., 2nd Oct. at noon  
SANDAKAN ..... Chunsang\* Sat., 3rd Oct. at noon  
S'PORE & Sourabaya.... Fausang\* Sat., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.  
MANILA ..... Yuensang\* Sat., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.  
S'PORE, Panz & C'utta... Kutsang\* Wed., 7th Oct. at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Laisang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Foosang," "Kumsang," "Loat," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Woihai, Tsingtau, etc.  
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Telephone No. 215, General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

## Trans-Pacific "Shire" &amp; "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA, VVER, S'TLE, TACOMA & P'LAND...  
VICTORIA, VVER, S'TLE, TACOMA & P'LAND...  
Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Telephone No. 215. Agents.

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

## WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

## GRAVING DOCK

787' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

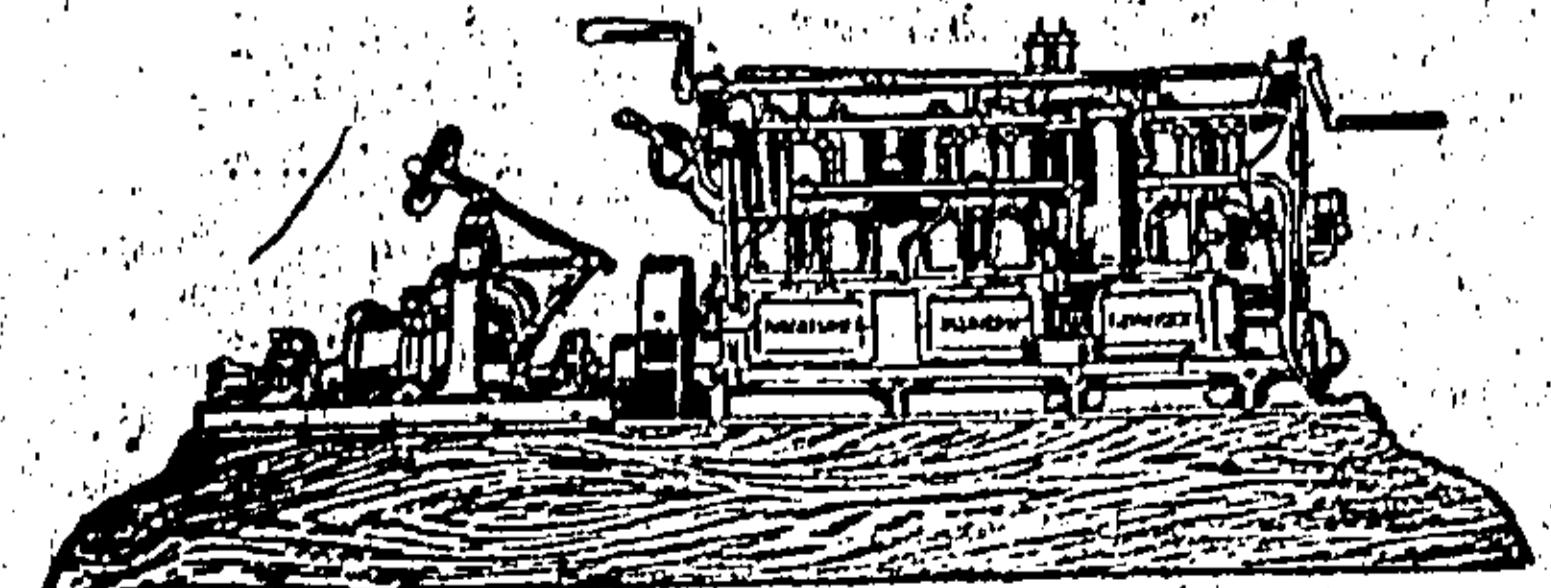
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—JOHN I. THORNCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



0.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG, CHINA AND ANGLIA, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TEL: HUNG Mo. 211.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

## Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

## FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

## The S.S. "CHAZEE"

sailing on or about the 30th September

For Freight and further information apply to

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

Agents.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

## The S.S. "INDRADEO"

on or about 14th October, 1914.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMEY & CO.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

General Agents.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Salsette	P. & O.	26, Sept.
London, Amsterdam & Antwerp	Troilus	B. & S.	28, Sept.
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore, Colombo, Port Said	Polynesian	M. M.	29, Sept.
Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool	Decauville	B. & S.	1, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	7, Oct.
London & Antwerp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	29, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	30, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	26, Sept.
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	26, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	29, Sept.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	29, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore etc.	Shinchiku	N. Y. K.	30, Sept.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaiji M.	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
Singapore and Sourabaya	Fausang	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
Sandakan	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
Sh'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Neilore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Japan	T'jimahi	J. C. J. L.	2, half O.
Shanghai	T'jilatjap	J. C. J. L.	2, half S.
Shanghai	T'jitaroem	J. C. J. L.	2, half S.
Shanghai	T'jipanra	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	T'jimanoek	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	T'jikembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

## Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

## FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

## The S.S. "CHAZEE"

sailing on or about the 30th September

For Freight and further information apply to

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

Agents.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Lyon, Br. ss. 4,814, Walker, 12th Inst.  
—Singapore, 8th Inst., Gen.—R.  
Sabine Rickmers, Dut. ss. 573, J. Schmid-  
mau, 15th Inst.—Tamsui, 12th  
Inst., Ballast—A. P. Co.

Banti Maru, Jap. ss. 2,369, S. Saga, 17th  
Inst.—Japan, Sugar—D. & Co.

Shansi, Br. ss. 1,223, Simon, 17th Inst.—  
Holloway, 10th Inst., Gen.—B. &  
S.

Boliflos, Norw. ss. 7, T. A. Johnson, 18th  
Inst.—Bangkok, 10th Inst., Rice  
—T. & Co.

Kief, Nw. ss. 7,331, Amundsen, 19th  
Inst.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.

Fooshing, Br. ss. 2,424, G. H. Alcock,  
17th Inst.—Singapore, 11th Inst.,  
Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tjilwong, Dut. ss. 3,053, A. Oldenburger,  
Java, 18th Inst., Sugar & Cen.—  
J. C. J. L.

Sultan van Koel, Dut. ss. 4,149, E. R.  
Vries, 19th Inst.—Tarkhan, 12th  
Inst., Fuel oil—A. P. Co.

Kwangtung, China ss. 1,538, Sangster,  
19th Inst.—Shanghai, 18th Inst.,  
Gen.—C. M. N. S. Co.

Chusan, Br. ss. 5,193, Robertson, 19th Inst.,  
Amoy, 18th Inst., Ballast—B.  
& S.

Tjilmanoe, Dut. ss. 5,000, A. W. Le Roy,  
19th Inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. C.  
L.

Lokhang, Br. ss. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 20th  
Inst.—Hongkong, 17th Inst., Salt  
—J. M. & Co.

Waishing, Br. ss. 1,170, W. Picknell, 20th  
Inst.—Hongkong, 18th Inst., Coal  
—J. M. & Co.

Chih, Br. ss. 1,143, Lloyd, 20th Inst.—  
Swatow, 19th Inst., Ballast—B.  
& S.

Drufar, Br. ss. 1,102, J. Bing, 20th Inst.—  
Swatow, 19th Inst., Gen.—Chinese

Choyang, Br. ss. 1,434, S. Findeson, 20th  
Inst.—Shanghai, 16th Inst., Gen.—  
J. M. & Co.

Candida, Br. ss. 5,194, R. E. Peel, 20th Inst.—  
London, 9th ult., Gen.—P. & O.  
P. N. Co.

Fukura Maru, Jap. ss. O. Kasaki, 20th  
Inst.—Moji, 14th Inst., Coal—M.  
B. K.

Heijin Maru, Jap. ss. 1,953, Miyazaki, 20th  
Inst.—Camaran Bay, 16th Inst.,  
Coal—M. B. K.

Loongsing, Br. ss. 1,953, W. G. Leask,  
22nd Inst.—Matsui, 19th Inst.,  
Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Ryuobu Maru, Jap. ss. 1,740, Y. Kusui,  
21st Inst.—Wei-Hu, Wei-Hu, 13th  
Inst., Coal—M. B. K.

Bourbon, Br. ss. 1,337, Le Vaillant, 21st Inst.,  
Sagon, 17th Inst., Rice—Order.

Kansu, Br. ss. 1,143, Monkman, 21st Inst.,  
Keelung, 18th Inst., Coal—Or-  
der.

Kashima M. Jap. ss. 6,516, M. Yagi, 21st  
Inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—Order.

Ulv, Norw. ss. 384, J. Pedersen, 22nd Inst.,  
Bangkok, 13th Inst., Rice—  
Chinese.

Dunerje, Br. ss. 1,312, C. D. Logie, 22nd<br

# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1914.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### FUNDS FOR CHINA.

#### TEN MILLION BRITISH LOAN.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received Sept. 25.

The Times' Peking correspondent states that China has signed an agreement with Messrs. Samuel, of London, for a loan of ten million sterling.

#### MR. BELLOC'S FORECAST.

Astonishing Accuracy of a 1912 Prophecy.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, more than two years ago, in the "London Magazine," published an article which, in the light of the events of to-day, must be regarded as an astonishingly accurate forecast of the early stages of the war.

#### The Nature of the Defences.

Mr. Belloc predicted that the German forces would, with utmost rapidity, form a circuit round the great twenty-mile ring of forts which surround Liege and attempt to capture the fortress, and their supreme effort would be to do this long before any French or British troops could be got upon the scene. He examined the prospects of a siege of Liege, and pointed out that since the lesson of Port Arthur it was unreasonable to consider the capture and occupation of one of the great modern ring-fortresses as a matter of a few hours, or even of a few days. He proceeded to indicate the nature of the defences.

The works round Liege consist of twelve isolated forts forming the most perfect and the most formidable ring of defences in Europe or in the world. The ideal ring-fortress would be a town capable of ample provisioning and lying within an exact circle of heights at an average of some 8,000 yards distance, each height some 4,000 yards from the next, each crowned with a self-contained closed work, and each such work within support of at least two others. No such absolutely exact conditions exist, of course, in reality, but skill and the relief of the soil combined have endowed Liege with a ring of forts very nearly combining these conditions. The circle, though not exact, is more nearly exact than in the case of any other ring fortress. Its largest diameter is not 20 per cent. in excess of its shortest. The greatest distance between any two works is but 7,000 yards, the average less than 4,000. Each work is easily supported by two others, and often by three, and in one case by four.

#### Role for British Force.

After closely examining all the conditions, Mr. Belloc went on to say that the conclusion forced upon him was that Liege, with any adequate provision of gunners and supplies, would stand a siege more thorough and prolonged than any of the other great ring-fortresses of Europe; and calculations based on "rushing" of its defences would spell defeat.

Assuming, therefore, that the regular siege which we now see in progress would be necessary, Mr. Belloc considered what influence the advance of French or British troops in aid of the Liege or Namur defences would have in defeating the German plan.

It is impossible for an army to fight upon two fronts, at any rate, not for long; hence, before any such siege can be undertaken, the besieging army must have security from attack from outside its circle. For this purpose the besiegers must have a covering army commensurate with the relieving force which it would have to face. It was precisely here that the advantage of a British contingent was evident to the French.

#### KONIGSBERG'S PRIZE.

##### The Sinking of the City of Winchester.

An authentic account of the capture and sinking of the El Dorado liner City of Winchester by the German cruiser Konigsberg, off the coast of Aden, has been given to the *Straits Times* by an officer of the lost ship. He says that the vessel left Calcutta for London on July 22 with two passengers and the crew. On July 29 she arrived at Colombo, and after discharging and loading considerable general cargo the voyage was resumed the following day. The German ship Zeiten was in port at the time and remained there for another six hours. In the afternoon of August 4, the City of Winchester was under the island of Socotra and two days later entered the Gulf of Aden. During the evening a wireless message gave them news of the declaration of war and two hours later the ship was captured by the Konigsberg which steamed up alongside with all lights out.

"After demanding our name and nationality," said our informant, Mr. O. C. Brown, the second officer of the ill-fated liner, "we were told to stop. Then the cruiser sent a boat over with two lieutenants and about 20 men armed with rifles and bayonets. The officers came up the gangway and saw Capt. Byck. The wireless installation was destroyed and all the ship's papers taken away. They left an officer and four men aboard, and we were told to steam according to orders that would be given us. The cruiser kept close to us, but the lights of both ships were out. We continued steaming throughout the night, and on the afternoon of the day following we reached the small port of Mekalla, on the Arabian coast, about 200 miles north-east of Aden. Here we found the Zeiten and we afterwards joined by the German steamer Ostmark. We went in and anchored with the cruiser keeping a watch on us from the sea side. Later on a boat came across from the Konigsberg and the charts and general implements for the navigation of the ship were removed, after which a prize crew of two lieutenants and 38 men was put aboard. They were all heavily armed. The same night the City of Winchester left for an unknown destination, being ordered to follow the Zeiten which steamed ahead. We proceeded to set with all lights out and the next day were going in a north-easterly direction. On the afternoon of August 9 we made the Khoorya Moorya islands, about half way between Aden and Karachi. We dropped anchor in a small bay, and the next day the Zeiten came up alongside and removed some of our coal and all the stores.

"All the crew, with the exception of myself, the third engineer, Mr. Thompson, and the carpenter, were ordered aboard the Zeiten, which was carrying 200 English passengers. In the early morning of August 11, the Zeiten let go her ropes and hauled off and disappeared into the darkness, with no lights showing and our comrades aboard. We were left alone with the German prize crew who warned us to do nothing that could be considered as an act of war, otherwise we should have to take the consequences. They treated us most kindly and we had nothing about which to complain regarding their attitude towards us. During the ensuing day they opened the hatches and took out what food stuff they could find, and, in the afternoon, the cruiser again appeared. She made fast alongside and took off the remainder of the coal and whatever they wanted of the cargo. This work

#### GAS EXPLOSION.

##### Alarming Affair in Bonham Strand.

There was much excitement in the neighbourhood of Bonham Strand East, yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, and no little danger, when an explosion owing to a damaged gas main occurred. So violent was the explosion at one spot (there was a series) that a manhole is reported to have been blown some twelve or fourteen feet into the air. Happily, the fire station is hard by, and the men were quickly at work to suppress the flames and prevent any further damage than had been done. The Gasworks were soon acquainted of what had happened and in a short time had further explosions were prevented by their prompt action.

The Wing Cheong-sing silk-piece good shop caught fire, but no great damage was done. Even this morning some joists were found to be burning, but the fire brigade kept a strict watch, over the premises and the spreading of the fire was soon averted. Several Chinese were engaged repairing the pipes, but no one has been reported as injured. It is said that a traction engine has been working in the neighbourhood for some time, and that owing to a sinking of the road and the weight of the engine the main had been strained or dislocated.

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#### THE YARN MARKET.

##### Proposal by Chinese Dealers Fails to the Ground.

Mosara, Polishwala and Kotwall, in their yarn report dated to-day, state:

Since the outbreak of war we discontinued the issue of our fortnightly yarn circular, as there was an entire suspension of all business from first hands.

During the past week, however,

some business has transpired, but it is a business of such exceedingly small proportions that it hardly deserves to be noticed. What really must be noticed are the prices, which have fallen from the quotations given in our issue of the 14th August, about five to seven dollars per hank. Consequently, we deem it right to revise our list of prices and to issue our circular for this week's mail.

Some two or three weeks back, a proposal was mooted amongst the Chinese dealers not to enter into any fresh business, but to concentrate their efforts to clearing their existing contracts and thus sustain prices. With that object in view they approached the foreign merchants and asked for their co-operation in this direction, but unfortunately no agreement was reached.

The market, if a market can be said to exist, closes dull and gloomy.

Total sales, 1,500 bales. Unsold stocks, 60,000 bales. Sold but un-delivered in the godown and to arrive, 35,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail stra. Himalaya and Arcadia and extra stra. Rangoon, Penang, Luzon, and Manila Maru from Bombay, and stra. Apear and Kutsang from Calcutta have brought in 9,572 bales for Hongkong and 9,285 bales for Shanghai.

Local Mill.—No sales.

Shanghai.—Nothing to report.

Japanese Yarn.—A heavy decline in Japan caused a corresponding fall in the local prices of this yarn. Sales, as follows: 2,000 bales Yellow Chinos No. 20 at \$127 and 300 bales Setsu at \$135.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal and China, no sales. Stock 2,000 bales Bengal and 1,000 Chinese. Quotation: Bengal at \$15 to 20; Chinese \$20 to \$42.

#### CONSTABLE TO BLAME.

##### Charge of Assault Failed.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:

Duties.—In future the weekly duty of Groups will commence each Monday night instead of Sunday night. The Group at present on duty will be relieved on Monday, 28th instant.

Leave.—O. C. of Sections or Companies may in future grant leave of absence from parades, for sufficient reasons, for periods not exceeding 2 days. Such leave will not cover night duty at Headquarters nor absence from the Colony.

Parades.—Parades for to-morrow, Friday, 25th instant, 5.30 p.m., Recruits Scouts Co.—Musketry on Short Range, Kennedy Road; Parade at Volunteer Headquarters under Sergeant Major, 5.40 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery Gun Drill at Victoria Gap, 5.45 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery under Section Officers. Centre Section M. G. Co. under Section Officers.

Detail.—On duty Group 2, Officers on duty Capt. Armstrong, Lt. Norrington & Lt. Lindsell, Orderly Officer Lieut. Lindsell. To furnish Guard to-morrow, Centre Section, M. G. Co. Orderly Sergeant to-morrow Sergt. Cooper.

A Windfall for Britain.

London, Aug. 21.—Five

steamers laden with wheat originally consigned to Hamburg have put into the anchorage of Barry, on the Welsh coast. Their car-

goes total 30,000 tons.

#### WHAT IS A BRITISH SHIP?

What is a "British Ship?" That is a question of great importance just now. The law as it stands to-day may be best stated by a citation from the Merchant Shipping Act as consolidated in 1894.

"Part 1. (1) A ship shall not be deemed to be a British ship unless owned wholly by persons of the following description (in this Act referred to as persons qualified to be owners of British ships), namely:

(a) Natural born British subjects;

(b) Persons naturalised or in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of United Kingdom or by or in pursuance of an Act or ordinance of the proper legislative authority in a British possession;

(c) Persons made denizens by letters of denization; and,

(d) Bodies corporate established under and subject to the laws of some part of his Majesty's dominions and having their principal place of business in those dominions.

Provided that any person who

either

(1) Being a natural born British subject has taken the oath of allegiance to a foreign state, or has otherwise become a citizen or subject of a foreign state; or

(2) Has been naturalised or made denizen as aforesaid; shall not be owner of a British ship unless, or becoming a citizen or subject of a foreign state, or on or after being naturalised or made denizen as aforesaid, he has taken the oath of allegiance to his Majesty the King and is, during the time he is owner of the ship, either resident in his Majesty's dominions or partner in a firm actually carrying on business in his Majesty's dominions."

By a curious anomaly of British law the Companies Acts have been so framed as to permit any foreigner or body of foreigners to evade the provisions and violate the principles of the Merchant Shipping Act. Although a foreigner cannot register as the individual owner of a British vessel, he can acquire all the shares of a joint-stock company registered as the owner of such a vessel and domiciled as to its place of business in Great Britain. It is surely a fantastic abuse of legislation that one state should furnish the means of evading the provisions of another.

Leave.

Brussels, Aug. 13.—Yesterday's fight will be known as the battle of Haelen. The fighting lasted throughout the day, and even at 7.30 in the evening shells were still falling on the road leading to Diest. The centre of the battle was at Haelen, which lies to the north-west of Hasselt. At seven in the evening all the ground between Diest, Haelen and Zellick was clear of Germans, but was covered with dead and wounded.

Artillery and rifle fire has been proceeding for two days.

The people living on the side of the river occupied by the Germans are hiding in caves.

The authorities here are about

to call class 1014 to the colours

three months before the normal time.

Six hundred German prisoners

have arrived.—Central News.

for the evacuation by the Germans of the positions occupied until recently by them around Liege. Either they have withdrawn temporarily until reinforcements arrive, or the German General Staff has decided to throw the army against the French frontier at a point outside Belgium, leaving this country alone.

A battle is reported to be in progress at Huy, midway between Liege and Namur, where the Germans and Belgians occupy opposite banks of the Meuse.

Artillery and rifle fire has been proceeding for two days.

The people living on the side of the river occupied by the Germans are hiding in caves.

The authorities here are about to call class 1014 to the colours three months before the normal time.

Six hundred German prisoners have arrived.—Central News.

#### Barbarous Brutality.

Brussels, Aug. 12.

Further details which are now to hand of yesterday's engagement at Tirlemont show that the fighting lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, and yet, despite the heavy fire of the contending forces, it is believed that the loss of life has not been particularly heavy on either side. The outstanding feature of the narratives of the day's events is the unanimity as to the alleged brutalities practised by the Uhlans when they sacked the villages of Oransel, Gassenhoven, Dormal, and Halleboekhoven, which lie in a cluster a few miles east of Tirlemont itself.

Old men, women and children were turned out of their homes at the bayonet's point, and the treatment meted out to these non-combatants was in many individual cases such as to cause temporary madness. It is even asserted that wounded Belgian soldiers were killed, and that on every hand the Uhlans robbed the dead.

Burgomaster Insulted.

Dormal appears to have been singled out for especially violent treatment. Three brothers who had fired upon the Germans were shot dead and their home burned down, and, according to *Le Patriote*, the Burgomaster was compelled to kneel before the German officers and pray for pardon, because the town had sought to defend itself against the marauders. Another civilian, under pain of death, was forced to grovel in the dust at the Germans' feet.

As they left the sacked villages, the Uhlans riding through the streets sang a parody of the Belgian patriotic song, whose words, "Our Flag Flies High," they converted into "Belgians will live under the German flag."

The Uhlans, who to-day raided the post-office and the National Bank—a private institution—at Hasselt, enjoyed a short-lived triumph. They took with them £28 of the post-office money and £5,000 of the bank's money.

Almost immediately, however, they were attacked by a Belgian cavalry brigade, with field guns and cannon, and were utterly routed, leaving many dead and captured.

Plans Re-modelled.

The German plan to deliver an attack through Belgium having been checked, the Germans are now apparently fortifying their position along the Maastricht-Liege line, employing peasants in this work, by which it is planned to keep open the roads to the south of the Liege province and Luxembourg, where they know that the French are arriving in force.

Central News.

The news from Berlin that

French regiments had been captured in Belgium, is untrue. So far as the French troops are concerned, the situation near Maubeuge is good. The general war news received from Paris this morning is very satisfactory.—Central News.

Brussels, August 12.

The firing of guns can still be heard at Roermonde, and it is believed that the bombardment of the Liege forts has been renewed.

Two probable reasons are

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by  
Public Auction on

SATURDAY,  
the 26th September 1914, com-  
mencing at 2.30 p.m.  
A Collection of Antique and  
Rare Chinese Curios from  
Ming to T'ou Kwong dynasties,  
comprising:-

5-COLOURED and BLUE &  
WHITE VASES, BOWLS,  
PLATES, FIGURES, INCENSE  
BURNERS, OLD BRONZES,  
CLOISONNE VASES, JADE  
ORNAMENTS, SNUFF BOT-  
TLES, etc, etc.

A few pieces of Blackwood  
ware.

On view from Friday, the 25th  
September.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions from Major  
I. E. E. Craster, R.E. to sell by  
Public Auction on

MONDAY,  
the 28th September 1914 com-  
mencing at 2.45 p.m. at his  
residence, 5 Cameron Villas  
(No. 59 The Peak).

A Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms: as usual.

On view from Saturday the  
26th September.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions from the  
Official Receiver to sell by Public  
Auction on

TUESDAY,  
the 29th September 1914,  
commencing at 2.30 p.m. at  
"Beaconsfield" No. 1 Battery  
Path.

A Quantity of Valuable  
Household and Office Furniture

also

One Steel Safe (French Make)  
Two Musical Boxes  
One very fine Brass and Onyx  
Mantel Clock

and  
A Quantity of Japanese and  
Chinese Silver-ware and Black-  
wood, etc.

On view from Monday the  
28th September.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

BENEFIT TOURNAMENT FOR  
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

## GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

TO BE HELD AT THE

## CITY HALL

ON

OCTOBER 10TH, 1914.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.M. May,  
K.C.M.O., H.E. Major-General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and  
Commodore R.H. Anstruther, C.M.C.

Silver Cups and Gold  
Medals for winners and run-  
ners-up of all weights. An  
amateur boxing certificate will  
be presented to every man  
that takes part. Entries from  
all bona fide amateurs scaling  
all weights may be forwarded  
to the honorary stewards,  
Messrs. A. Rodger and W.  
Logan, at the V.R.C.

Referee, Commander Beck-  
with, R.N., Judges, Comman-  
der Blackwood, R.N. & Mr.  
Murdoch.

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-night 9.15 To-night  
"THE CRY OF A STRICKEN HEART."

ON FRIDAY 25TH SEPT.  
AND FOR 4 NIGHTS ONLY  
The Magnificent Picture  
WHICH IS THE RACE OF LONDON,  
"WAR'S RED RUIN"

In 3 parts—3,000 ft. long  
Full of Thrilling Incidents.

The Famous  
"DARES."

Who have met with  
An enormous Success.

SATURDAY 26TH.  
BAND NIGHT.

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

DEBUT

OF  
PROF. NICOLAS LENZ & Company.  
In Wonderful Magic Acts.

MISS DORA LENZ in English & Russian dances.

Also a fine Selection of Moving Pictures.

See Hand Bills.

Will be Screened on Saturday 26th September  
"WITHIN THE LION'S REACH"  
in 3 Parts—5,000 Feet.

## NOTICES

THE TOBACCO THAT KEEPS DRY IN THE  
DAMPEST WEATHER.

IT IS COOL  
SMOKING AND  
DOES NOT BITE  
THE TONGUE

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on

WEDNESDAY,  
the 30th September 1914 com-  
mencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at  
the Typhoon Refuge, Mong Kok  
(for account of the concerned)

The following Steam-launches

"Hoi To"  
Length 111' 6"  
Breadth 21' 8"  
Depth 8' 10"  
Gross tonnage 159.32  
Nett do 56.58

"Hoi Kong"  
Length 75' 5"  
Breadth 13' 5"  
Depth 7' 0"  
Gross tonnage 69.71  
Nett do 47.40

"Hoi Hong"  
Length 61' 5"  
Breadth 12' 3"  
Depth 6' 4"  
Gross tonnage 38.34  
Nett do 22.77

On view from Thursday, the  
24th September 1914.

Terms:—A few al-

N.B.—A Steam-launch will  
leave Blake Pier at 11.30 a.m. on  
the day of Sale, to convey intend-  
ing purchasers.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Don't forget after the Show  
Supper and Light Refreshments  
ALEXANDRA CAFE  
Open till Midnight.

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON.  
15. Morrison Hill Road.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

## 肉食

	lbs.	cts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21	21
" Roast,—Shiu	" 19	19
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	" 16	16
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	" 22	22
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 33	33
" do,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lau	" 26	26
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	per set 12	12
" Bullock's Brains,—No. 1	each 50	50
" Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li	" 60	60
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	" 120	120
" Head,—Ngau Tau	" 14	14
" Heart,—Ngau Sun	" 22	22
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	each 12	12
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	" 12	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yin	" 20	20
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	" 13	13
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	" 6	6
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	" 26	26
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20	120
Mutton Chop,—Young Pai Kwat	lb. 26	26
" Leg,—Young Pei	" 24	24
" Shoulder,—Young Shau	" 27	27
Pigs' Chittlings,—Chu Chong	per set 24	24
" Brains,—Chu No	lb. 14	14
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	" 16	16
" Fry,—Chu Chap	" 16	16
" Head,—Chu Tai	" 12	12
" Heart,—Chu Sam	" 18	18
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	lb. 30	30
" Liver,—Chu Kon	" 26	26
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	" 26	26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	" 30	30
" Leg,—Chu Pei	" 30	30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	" 20	20
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Tau Keuk	set 60	60
" Heart,—Young Sun	each 8	8
" Kidneys,—Young Yiu	" 12	12
" Liver,—Young Kon	" 22	22
Sucking Pigs, To Order,—Chu Tsai	" 22	22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	" 27	27
Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	" 19	19
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 20	20
Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 22	22
Lard,—Chu Yau	" 22	22

## POULTRY.

	cts.
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	32
Ducks,—Ap	24
Doves,—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 30
Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	25
Geese,—Ng	33
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 27
Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	24
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen, " " Na	45

## FISH.

	cts.
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream,—Pin Yu	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sim Yu	17
Carp,—Li Yu	22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	16
Crabs,—Hei	24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lop	15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sia	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	18
Herrings,—Tso Pak	23
Hilabut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	28
Lahbas,—Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach,—Wu Ya	28
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	20
Mop Fish,—Mong Yu	32
Mr.let,—Chai Yu	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	24
Parrotfish,—Kai Kung Yu	12
Porpoise,—Tau Lo	24
Pike,—Fa Pan Fong	18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	40
Ray,—Pai Fa Sh	12
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	18
Roach,—Chun Yu	12
Shark,—Sha Yu	8
Salmon,—Ma Yu	35
Skate,—Po Yu	10
Shrimps,—Ha	24
Snapper,—Lep Yu	32
Sole,—Tat Sia Yu	32
Tauch,—Wan Yu	20
Turbot,—Oho How Yu	20
Turbot,—Wan Yu	20
Turtle,—small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	34

## FRUITS.

	cts.




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## DIARY OF WAR.

## COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.	
" " Russia.	
" " France.	
" " Belgium.	
Austria against Servia.	
" " Russia.	
" " Britain.	
" " France.	

## Events that Brought it About.

- 1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.
- 1904.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.
- 1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
- 1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
- 1912.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Servia.
- 1914.—July 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.
- July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

## Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidences of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prusken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet calls for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Brussels.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer *Koenigin Luise* and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Hasselt. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Arvocourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tieldmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dylester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austria. Fleet off Bulus, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabitz; rumours of a Servian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Sty. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabitz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenched along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege still intact. Servians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gainsbinn, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Litz. French recapture Mulhouse at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhouse and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges \$10,000,000 Loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany. Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiegne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtao. Russians occupy Arva, west of Lyc. Servians clear the country as Loznitz, Leshnitza and Sobabatz, defeating Austrian column. Defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Lonsdale dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtao garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$2,000,000. Germans occupy Lunville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vesdre and Meuse. Russians occupy Namur. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Asia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 23 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front.

Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French with a considerable success at Gien. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps march on Forest of Lomme, and are engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 30; wounded, 67; missing, 55. Men killed, 127; wounded, 529; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy.

Sept. 3.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 16,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

Sept. 4.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary.

Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg. September 5.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers, killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men, killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Com-

mons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Rovigny and Brabant-le-Roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Gazevoitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 15.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout.

Sept. 18.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Lille entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Scaons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 19.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate

the ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 20.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Rovigny and Brabant-le-Roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Gazevoitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 21.—Germans retreat continuously; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen. German Fleet reported active in Baltic Sea. Austrians evacuate Cracow. Mr. Asquith announces that since beginning of war 430,000 men enlisted, irrespective of Territorials.

Sept. 22.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted.

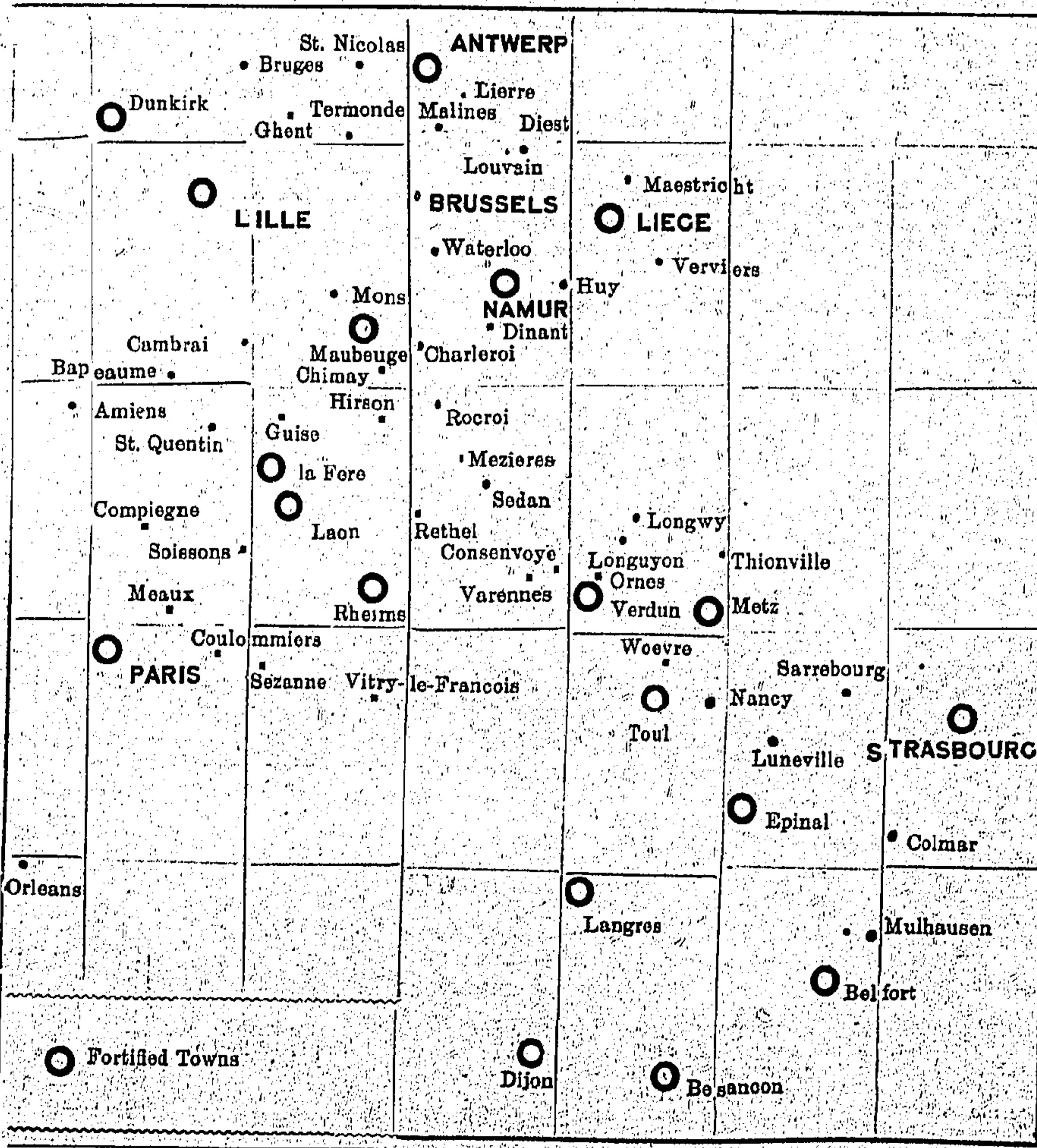
Sept. 23.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

## THE WAR.

## Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing

## Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans are entrenched and have made violent attacks in Woerthe, and to the north-east of Verdun, in the direction of Mouilly and Dompierre, but have been repulsed.

## NOTICES

## BREWER &amp; CO.

Pedder Street. (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)  
Telephone No. 696.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK	HARPER'S GASOLINE ENGINE BOOK
1914, by J. Scott Kettle, L.L.D. 18.40	by A. H. Verrell 4.00
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK 1914, by Woodhead & Montague Bell, 7.50	THE NORTH FIRE, by W. Douglas Newton 1.50
FORCES MINING AND UNDER MINING CHINA, by Rowland R. Gibson, 6.00	AUTUMN GLORY, by René Bazin 1.50
JAPAN'S INHERITANCE, THE COUNTRY, ITS PEOPLE, AND THEIR DESTINY, by E. Bruce Milford, F.R.G.S., 8.40	FALLEN AMONG THIEVES, by Arthur Appley 1.75
THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAPAN, by E. J. Jackson, 10.00	A PEOPLE'S MAN, by E. Phillips Oppenheim 1.75
THE RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHIES OF THE EAST, by J. M. Kennedy, 4.00	THE COST OF WINGS, by Richard Dehant 1.75
THE DUTCH EAST, by J. Macmillan Brown, 2.75	THE WORLD SET FREE, by H. G. Wells 1.75
SCOTT'S LAST EXPEDITION, in Two Volumes, 3.50	THE RIVER OF DREAMS, by William Westrupp 1.75
	TWO WOMEN, by Max Pemberton 1.75
	THE SIX RUBIES, by Justin Miles Forman 1.75
	THE HAND OF ALLAH, by William Le Queux 1.75

## MAKE IT A HABIT--USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.

IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide.

Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

## AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 28th day of Sept., 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Tai Hang Village, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of sale.	Lot No.	Boundary Measurements, Approximate.	Square feet.				Annual Rent.	Upas. Price.
			feet	feet	feet	feet		
1	1	North of inland line, Village	75	75	87	7	6,915	68

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday the third day of October, 1914 at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 12th day of September, 1914 will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated the 19th day of September, 1914.  
By order of the Board,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Acting Secretary.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911 and

In the matter of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of June 1914 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as in the Print signed by the Chairman of the Meeting for the purposes of identification."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. Henry Hessey Johnston Gonapertz Acting Chief Justice of the said Court on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1914 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor, policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned the Company's Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 21st day of August 1914.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,  
1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Company.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

## THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on Saturday the 26th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914.

The TRANSFER B OKS will be LOSED from the 12th to the 26th of September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 5th September, 1914.

## NOTICE

## NOTICE

THE Board of Administration of the Portuguese Gunboat "Patria" announce that until 10 a.m. on MONDAY, 28th September, 1914, Tenders will be received on board addressed to the Fyrmaster for the sale of OLD BOILER STEEL TUBES and other OLD MATERIALS.

These articles can be seen daily from 1 p.m. until 3 p.m. on board the said Gunboat at KOWLOON DOCK.

All expenses incurred in the removal of the articles mentioned to be borne by the purveyor.

Full particulars and any necessary information may be obtained on application.

Portuguese Gunboat "Patria", Kowloon Dock, 24th September, 1914.

BASILIO AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA, Lieutenant Paymaster.

W. ARMSTRONG, Hon. Secretary.

## NOTICES

## STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## OWING to the postponement of the Shanghai September Settlement until October, the public is hereby notified that the settlement of all transactions in shares bought from or sold to Shanghai will take place in October.

With the exclusion of the above, the Settlement of all transactions effected for the local September Settlement will take place as advertised on the 26th September, 1914.

EDWARD RAYMOND, Secretary, Hongkong, 3rd September, 1914.

## NOTICE

BY kind permission of Colonel Watson and Officers, the Band of the 7th Punjab will play at the Peak Club on Saturday night, the 26th inst., commencing at 9.15 p.m.

By Order,  
THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, Hongkong, 17th September, 1914.

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held in the City Hall on Wednesday, 30th September, 1914, at 5.30 p.m.

W. ARMSTRONG, Hon. Secretary.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

10.30 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

11.30 A.M. to 12.45 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

12.45 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

1.30 P.M. to 2.15 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

2.15 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 3.45 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.45 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

4.30 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

11.00 P.M. and 9.30 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.

11.00 P.M. to 12.45 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

NIGHT CARS.

10.30 P.M. and 9.30 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.

11.00 P.M. to 12.45 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAY.

11.15 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

11.45 A.M. to 12.45 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

12.45 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

1.30 P.M. to 2.15 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

2.15 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 3.45 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.45 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

4.30 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

## Saturdays.

Early Car at 10.30 P.M. midnight.

PTCL. CAR.

Arrangement at the Company.

Alexander, Baldwin,

Des Voeux Road.

NIGHT CARS.

on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Early Car at 10.30 P.M. midnight.

PTCL. CAR.

Arrangement at the Company.

Alexander, Baldwin,

Des Voeux Road.

NIGHT CARS.

on Week Days.

## NOTICE.

THE Company des Messageries Maritimes beg to inform the public that during the present hostilities in Europe, their Mail Steamers will not call at Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama—the last port of call.

For the time being, the

Office of the

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

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## SEIZURE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

Liner with 73 German Reservists.

The most important of the captures in home waters reported today is that of the Hamburg-American liner *Belgia*, which was seized in the Bristol Channel early yesterday morning. Other seizures are reported from various ports, says the *Manchester Guardian* of August 8.

An important arrest of German reservists was made yesterday in London. Sixty, who were preparing to leave London in a special German steamer chartered for the purpose, were arrested at the docks, and the boat put in charge of police.

In the Ship Canal.

The German steamer *Dryad*, laden with timber consigned from Sweden to a Warrington firm, was detained by Customs authorities at Walton, near Warrington. Seventeen men of the crew were detained.

Other Captures.

The German steamer *Albert Clement*, which arrived in the Tyne from the White Sea, is under arrest at Tynedock.

Our Cardiff correspondent says:—The German vessels arrested at Cardiff included the Hamburg-American liner *Belgia*, which lay in Newport Roads during the night, and after an exciting experience was arrested yesterday morning and brought into the Alexandra Docks, Newport. The Newport Chief Constable (Mr. C. E. Gower), with Inspector Cox and a dozen police officers armed with service rifles proceeded down to the Spit buoy on one of the Alexandra Dock Company's tugboats, and were soon on board the liner. The captain and crew offered no resistance, and the liner was subsequently towed into the Alexandra Dock, where she now remains under armed guard. The captain and crew will be asked to sign a declaration of neutrality, and if they fail to do this they will be taken to Newport police station.

The arrest was witnessed by a large number of dockers, who attempted to demonstrate, but at a word from the Chief Constable, who appeared on the side of the liner, they subdued their feelings.

The ship has a heavy and valuable cargo on board, includ-

ing wheat flour, a large quantity of copper, and a number of wild animals, including alligators, for the Hamburg Zoological Gardens. There are 73 German reservists on board.

Ships Seized at Cardiff.

Five other German ships, including the R. T. Rickmers, are under arrest at Cardiff Docks. The R. T. Rickmers is one of the largest sailing vessels afloat, and she is also equipped with steam power. She discharged a big cargo of grain, but was kept in port through being unable to get sufficient coal during the week. There are a number of cadets aboard. All arms were seized, but the quantity is not large.

The British cruiser *Grafton* reached the Clyde last night towing the German steamer *Behring*, captured 60 miles off the Mull of Galloway. The steamer is being towed to Glasgow to-night.

Two German schooners were captured in the North Sea, and convoyed by a torpedo-boat to Leith.

A German sailing ship, the *Elfrida*, lying up at Bristol, was seized, and the officers and crew detained.

Two German vessels, the *Perko* (a four-masted barque) and *Franz Horn* (steamer), were seized by a British warship and removed to Dover.

A German cargo steamer, the *Maria Leonhard*, with a general cargo from Lisbon, was arrested early yesterday in the Thames at Nicholsons Wharf.

The German steamship *George Harper*, was arrested while in Grimsby Dock discharging timber. Dutch Steamer Incident.

The Dutch steamer *Houtvian*, *Briabane* for Batavia, was stopped at sea yesterday by the German cruiser *Geier* and searched. A destroyer has been sent from Batavia to investigate the incident. Rice export at Batavia stopped yesterday.

Mails for Honolulu, San Francisco, U. States, S. America, & Canada will be made up for despatch per a.s. *Nikko Maru* tomorrow, at 11 a.m. to connect with the a.s. *Shinjo Maru* sailing from Nagasaki on the 3rd October.

The Hongkong, with the French Mail, left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 16th instant, at 10 a.m. and is scheduled to arrive here on Monday, the 23rd inst.

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Mails for Honolulu, San Francisco, U. States, S. America, & Canada will be made up for despatch per a.s. *Nikko Maru* tomorrow, at 11 a.m. to connect with the a.s. *Shinjo Maru* sailing from Nagasaki on the 3rd October.

The *Salsette* leaves to-day at 5 p.m. The mail will close at 4 p.m.

MAILS DUE.

French, Hongkong, 28th inst.

Korea, American, 28th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

*Pakhol* & *Haiphong*—Per *SUNG-KIANG*, 26th inst., 9 a.m. Japan via Nagasaki—Per *NIKKO Maru*, 26th inst., 11 a.m. (Honolulu, United States, S. America, & Canada to connect with the *Shinjo Maru* at Nagasaki).

*Amoy* & *Foochow*—Per *HAICHING*, 26th Sept., 2 p.m.

*Straits*, India, via *Calcutta*—Per *FOOSHING*, 26th inst., 1 p.m.

*Philippines*—Per *LOONGSANG*, 26th inst., 2 p.m.

*Swatow*—Per *GLENFALLOCH*, 25th inst., 4 p.m.

Japan via *TJILIWONG*, 26th inst., 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 27th Sept.

*Swatow*—Per *HAIJUN*, 27th Sept., 9 a.m. *Swatow*, *Amoy*, *Formosa* via *Tamshui*—Per *DAIGI Maru*, Sept. 27th, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 28th Sept.

*Austria-Hungary* Mail: *Philippine Is.*, Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via *Port Darwin*—Per *TAIYUAN*, 28th Sept., 11 a.m.

*Austria-Hungary* Mail: *Philippine Is.*, Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via *Thursday Is.*—Per *TANGO MARU*, 29th Sept., 3 a.m.

*Swatow*, *Amoy* & *Foochow*—Per *HAI-YANG*, 29th Sept., noon.

*Shanghai & North China* (Europe via *Siberia*)—Per *ANHUI*, 29th Sept., 3 p.m.

(To make connection with the *Trans-Siberian* Railway, closing at Shanghai, *Port of* 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 5th October.)

*Philippines*—Per *CHINHUA*, 29th Sept., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept.

*Austria-Hungary* Mail: *Philippines Islands*, Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via *Port Darwin*—Per *ST. ALBANS*, 30th Sept., 8 a.m.

*Holloway*, *Pakhol* & *Haiphong*—Per *KAI-FONG*, 30th Sept., 9 a.m.

*Wei-hai-wei*, *Chao-fu* & *Tien-ting*—Per *HUICHOW*, 30th Sept., 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st Oct.

*America* Mail: *Formosa* via *Keelung*, Japan via *Moji*, *Victoria* & *Tacoma*—Per *CHICAGO MARU*, 1st Oct., 1 p.m.

*Swatow*, *Amoy* & *Foochow*—Per *KAIJO MARU*, 1st Oct., 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 2nd Oct.

*Swatow*, *Amoy* & *Foochow*—Per *HAI-TAN*, 2nd Oct., noon.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA  
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

## POST OFFICE.

## Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branches.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public in inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their publications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sail, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamship Company.

A late mail for *Swatow*, *Amoy* & *Foochow* will, in future be closed for all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane of *Des Voeux Road*.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The Korea, with the American Mail, left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 16th instant, at 10 a.m. and is scheduled to arrive here on Monday, the 23rd inst.

The Hongkong, with the French Mail, left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 16th instant, at 10 a.m. and is scheduled to arrive here on Monday, the 23rd inst.

Mails for Honolulu, San Francisco, U. States, S. America, & Canada will be made up for despatch per a.s. *Nikko Maru* tomorrow, at 11 a.m. to connect with the a.s. *Shinjo Maru* sailing from Nagasaki on the 3rd October.

The *Salsette* leaves to-day at 5 p.m. The mail will close at 4 p.m.

MAILS DUE.

French, Hongkong, 28th inst.

Korea, American, 28th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

*Pakhol* & *Haiphong*—Per *SUNG-KIANG*, 26th inst., 9 a.m. Japan via Nagasaki—Per *NIKKO Maru*, 26th inst., 11 a.m. (Honolulu, United States, S. America, & Canada to connect with the *Shinjo Maru* at Nagasaki).

*Amoy* & *Foochow*—Per *HAICHING*, 26th Sept., 2 p.m.

*Straits*, India, via *Calcutta*—Per *FOOSHING*, 26th inst., 1 p.m.

*Philippines*—Per *LOONGSANG*, 26th inst., 2 p.m.

*Swatow*—Per *GLENFALLOCH*, 25th inst., 4 p.m.

Japan via *TJILIWONG*, 26th inst., 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 27th Sept.

*Swatow*—Per *HAIJUN*, 27th Sept., 9 a.m. *Swatow*, *Amoy*, *Formosa* via *Tamshui*—Per *DAIGI Maru*, Sept. 27th, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 28th Sept.

*Austria-Hungary* Mail: *Philippine Is.*, Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via *Port Darwin*—Per *TAIYUAN*, 28th Sept., 11 a.m.

*Austria-Hungary* Mail: *Philippine Is.*, Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via *Thursday Is.*—Per *TANGO MARU*, 29th Sept., 3 a.m.

*Swatow*, *Amoy* & *Foochow*—Per *HAI-YANG*, 29th Sept., noon.

*Shanghai & North China* (Europe via *Siberia*)—Per *ANHUI*, 29th Sept., 3 p.m.

(To make connection with the *Trans-Siberian* Railway, closing at Shanghai, *Port of* 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 5th October.)

*Philippines*—Per *CHINHUA*, 29th Sept., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept.

*Austria-Hungary* Mail: *Philippines Islands*, Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via *Port Darwin*—Per *ST. ALBANS*, 30th Sept., 8 a.m.

*Holloway*, *Pakhol* & *Haiphong*—Per *KAI-FONG*, 30th Sept., 9 a.m.

*Wei-hai-wei*, *Chao-fu* & *Tien-ting*—Per *HUICHOW*, 30th Sept., 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st Oct.

*America* Mail: *Formosa* via *Keelung*, Japan via *Moji*, *Victoria* & *Tacoma*—Per *CHICAGO MARU*, 1st Oct., 1 p.m.

*Swatow*, *Amoy* & *Foochow*—Per *KAIJO MARU*, 1st Oct., 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 2nd Oct.

*Swatow*, *Amoy* & *Foochow*—Per *HAI-TAN*, 2nd Oct., noon.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

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IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Taiyuan, Br. ss. 2,000, F. W. Grierson, 25th Inst.—Sydney, 25th ult.

Gen.-B. & S.

Varg, Norw. ss. 873, J. Johnson, 24th Inst.—Swatow, 23rd Inst., Gen.-China.